

Proposed Solar Farm near Coed-Ely, Rhondda Cynon Taf

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Prepared for

Hydrock Ltd

On behalf of

Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council

19th June 2023

Report No. 298



- BLACK MOUNTAINS ARCHAEOLOGY -
- ARCHAEOLEG MYNYDD DU -

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Crynodeb/Summary

Comisiynwyd Archeoleg Mynydd Du Cyf gan Hydrock Ltd ar ran Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf i i gynnal asesiad desg archeolegol (DBA) cyn sefydlu fferm solar arfaethedig ar y ddaear ger pentref Coed-elái, Rhondda Cynon Taf (NGR ST (3)00891 (1)86011).

*Mae'r datblygiad arfaethedig wedi'i gyfyngu'n gyfan gwbl i ôl troed Tomen Glofa Coed Elái (HA1) sydd wedi'i hailbroffilio ac felly ni fydd yn cael **dim** effaith ffisegol uniongyrchol ar asedau treftadaeth.*

*Nid oes unrhyw asedau treftadaeth Gwerth A o fewn ardal yr astudiaeth a daeth yr asesiad i'r casgliad nad yw'r datblygiad arfaethedig yn peri **dim** risg o effaith ar osodiad ac arwyddocâd.*

*Mae gan y datblygiad arfaethedig y potensial i achosi **Ychydig** o effaith weledol anuniongyrchol ar Ty'n-y-Coed Barn (HA5) ac argymhellir defnyddio tirlunio meddal i leihau rhyngweleded gyda'r ased treftadaeth hwn. Mae'n bosibl y bydd y datblygiad arfaethedig yn rhyngweledig ag asedau treftadaeth dynodedig yn y dirwedd ehangach ond byddai unrhyw effaith bosibl yn **Fân lawn** ac yn un dros dro am oes y fferm solar.*

Ysgrifennwyd yr adroddiad presennol yn unol â 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment' gan y Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (cyhoeddwyd 2014, diwygiwyd 2020).

Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Hydrock Ltd on behalf of Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) in advance of a proposed ground-based solar farm located near the village of Coedely, Rhondda Cynon Taf (NGR ST (3)00891 (1)86011).

*The proposed development is wholly confined to the footprint of the re-profiled Coed Ely Colliery Tip (HA1) and as such will have **no** direct physical impact on heritage assets.*

*There are no Value A heritage assets within the study area and the assessment concluded that the proposed development poses **no** risk of impact to setting and significance.*

*The proposed development does have potential to cause a **Slight** indirect visual impact to Ty'n-y-Coed Barn (HA5) and it is recommended that soft landscaping is employed to reduce intervisibility with this heritage asset. The proposed development may be intervisible with designated heritage assets in the wider landscape but any potential impact would be **Very Slight** and would be temporary for the lifespan of the solar farm.*

The present report has been written in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (published 2014, revised 2020).

Acknowledgements and Copyright

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	Name	Date
Report prepared by	Dr Rhys Morgan and Libby Langlands MA	19/06/23
Quality assurance by	Richard Lewis	20/06/23
Signed off by	Richard Lewis	20/06/23

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd/Archeoleg Mynydd Du Cyf were commissioned by Hydrock Ltd on behalf of Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) in advance of a proposed ground-based solar farm located within the footprint of a re-profiled coal tip near the village of Coed-Ely, Rhondda Cynon Taf NGR ST (3)00891 (1)86011 (Figures 1-3).
- 1.1.2 The proposed works comprise the erection of photovoltaic (PV) panels fixed to metal supports in four large areas, together with the construction of associated services, plant, internal service roads and security fencing. The PV panels will have an average height of circa 2.5m and will generate up to 8.6MW of power. The remainder of the tip landform will be subject to landscaping works including biodiversity enhancement measures and the establishment of pasture for sheep and cattle grazing.
- 1.1.3 The proposed development will have a limited lifespan of approximately 40 years and is therefore considered temporary and reversible. After its operational lifespan all equipment will be dismantled and the site will no longer function as a solar farm.
- 1.1.4 The present report has been written in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (published 2014, revised 2020).

1.2 Objectives

- 1.2.1 The **purpose** of an archaeological desk-based assessment, as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (published 2014, revised 2020), is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate as required:
- an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study.
 - an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests.
 - strategies for further evaluation (whether intrusive or not), where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined.
 - an assessment of the impact of the proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings.
 - strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings.
 - design strategies to ensure that the new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping.
 - proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not.
- 1.2.2 In addition to the above we can add that the **objectives** of a desk-base assessment are:

- to assess the available information to determine the extent and character of heritage assets, in local, regional and national contexts.
- to assess the significance of heritage assets considering all of the cultural heritage values that people associate with it, or which prompt them to respond to it.
- to assess the impact (physical or visual) on heritage assets and their setting.
- To carefully consider and present mitigation recommendations aimed at reducing the impact of the new development on heritage assets and their settings.
- Finally, to present this information in a written report and the preparation and deposition of an archive of data generated by the assessment in line with professional standards.

1.3 Legislative Framework

- 1.3.1 Planning legislation is set out in the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. *Planning Policy Wales (PPW 11th Edition)* sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. Chapter 6 sets out the Welsh Government's policy towards the historic environment. It states "The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. The historic environment is a finite, non-renewable and shared resource and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales. It contributes to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness and the quality of Welsh life. The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved. Cadw's published *Conservation Principles* highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset." (PPW 2021, 126).
- 1.3.2 Underpinning PPW are a series of legislative powers and Technical Advice Notes (TANs). The *Planning (Wales) Act 2015* sets out a series of legislative changes to deliver reform of the planning system in Wales, to ensure that it is fair, resilient and enables development. The 2015 Act also introduces a mandatory requirement to undertake pre-application consultation for certain types of development. The *Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2016* defines in *Schedule 4(l)* the parameters and definitions for the requirement of pre-application consultation by Welsh Ministers, particularly in response to the effect of statutory designated monuments, buildings, and parks and gardens.
- 1.3.3 Any works affecting an ancient monument and its setting are protected through implementation of the *Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. In Wales the 1979 Act has been strengthened by *The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016*. The 2016 Act makes important improvements for the protection and management of the Welsh historic environment. It also stands at the centre of an integrated package of secondary legislation (Annexes 1-6), new and updated planning policy and advice, and best-practice guidance on a wide range of topics (*TAN 24 Historic Environment*). Taken together, these support and promote the careful management of change in the historic

environment in accordance with current conservation philosophy and practice.

- 1.3.4 The *Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* and *The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016* sets out a presumption in favour of preservation *in-situ* concerning sites and monuments of national importance (scheduled/listed), and there exists in the current *Planning Policy Wales (Chapter 6)* a presumption in favour of preservation *in-situ* of all types of heritage assets.
- 1.3.5 Cadw are the Welsh Government body responsible for determining applications for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) and is a statutory consultee for certain types of Developments affecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments, World Heritage Sites and Registered Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, Strategic Environmental Assessments and scoping opinions for Environmental Impact Assessments (PPW 2021). Cadw published their *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales* in 2011. These principles provide the basis upon which Cadw discharges its statutory duties, makes decisions or offers advice about changes to historic assets. Cadw further advise that the *Conservation Principles* should also be used by others (including owners, developers and other public bodies) to assess the potential impacts of a development proposal on the significance of any historic asset/assets and to assist in decision-making where the historic environment is affected by the planning process (PPW 2021).
- 1.3.6 Important or historic hedgerows (and boundaries) are protected under *The Environment Act 1995* (section 95). *The Hedgerow Regulations 1997* (under the 1995 Act) provides protection and guidance for those development/agricultural activities outside of planning. The regulations permit the removal of any hedgerow (including any length of hedgerow) for ‘carrying out Development for which planning permission has been granted’ provided the loss of the hedgerow has been properly assessed against the benefits of the proposed Development.
- 1.3.7 Following review in 1998, a simplified set of assessment criteria was proposed where all substantially complete boundaries (hedgerows) that predate 1845 were to be afforded consideration/protection. The Environment, Transport and Regional Affairs Committee’s Report ‘*The Protection of Field Boundaries*’ 1999 was acknowledged by the government, but no amendments were made to the 1997 regulations. Judicial Review of the application in 2002 of the regulations (Flintshire County Council v NAW and Mr J T Morris) has clarified the interpretation of some of the criteria (see *The Hedgerow Regulations 1997, Schedule 1, Part 2 Archaeology and History*).

2 Methodology

2.1 Identifying Heritage Assets for Assessment

- 2.1.1 Cultural heritage is categorised according to the only values that are nationally agreed in the Department of Transport/Welsh Office/Scottish Office Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) *LA106 Cultural Heritage Assessment Revision 1* (2020), which adopts the UNESCO definition of cultural heritage as outlined in Article 1 of the 1972

UNESCO World Heritage Convention.

2.1.2 Cultural heritage comprises:

- “Historic Monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features,
- Groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings (recognised for their architecture, homogeneity or their place in the landscape); and/ or,
- Sites: material remains resulting from the works of humans or the combined works of nature and humans, and areas including archaeological sites”.
- (DMRB LA106 Revision 1 2020, p6)

2.1.3 Further, a cultural heritage resource is defined by DMRB as “a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape (designated or undesignated) identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest...[noting that] roads themselves can be of heritage interest” (*ibid*).

2.1.4 In order to identify all heritage assets within a study area, the assessment of the historic environment includes the interrogation of a number of sources (including, but not limited to):

- Statutory designated monuments, buildings and landscapes (including conservation areas, parks, gardens and battlefields).
- Regional Historic Environment Record (HER).
- National Monuments Record (NMR).
- Aerial photographic archives.
- Local and national archives.
- Cartographic and documentary sources.

2.1.5 Important or historic hedgerows were assessed according to current legislation that details the following criteria:

- The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose, “historic” means existing before 1850.
- The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is (a) included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under Section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979(7); or (b) recorded at the relevant date in a Historic Environment Record.
- The hedgerow (a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and (b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.
- The hedgerow (a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Historic Environment Record or in a document held at that date at a Record Office; or (b) is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor.
- The hedgerow (a) is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts; or (b) is

part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system (i) is substantially complete; or (ii) is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act, for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic.

- There are other criteria relating to rights of way and ecology.

2.1.6 The assessment reviewed the existing information pertaining to the Historic Environment based on a primary (250m radius) study area centred on NGR ST (3)00891 (1)86011 (Figure 2). Statutory designated sites within a secondary (1km radius) study area were reviewed in order to assess the impact of the proposed development on their settings and/ or significance (Figure 1).

2.1.7 Information on statutory designated sites (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Landscapes, Battlefields, Parks and Gardens) were obtained from Cadw on the 1st June 2023 and accessed through *Cof Cymru – National Historic Assets of Wales* (a Welsh Government online mapping resource). Information recorded on the National Monuments Record (NMR) were obtained from the RCAHMW on the 1st February 2023 (RCAHMW License No. RCPL2/3/97/004) and information recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) were obtained from the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) on the 2nd February 2023 (GGAT Enquiry No. 6961). Cartographic and documentary sources were also consulted as were the national and local archives.

2.1.8 A walkover survey of the proposed development area was undertaken during which the site was photographed from key views. Heritage assets within a primary (250m radius) study area and designated sites within a secondary (1km radius) study area were visited and assessed for indirect and setting effects, with key views to and from the development area photographed.

2.2 Assessing the Value of Heritage Assets

2.2.1 Understanding value is subjective beyond any statutory or registered designation and is based on the professional experience and knowledge of the assessor. Other factors contribute to the overall assessment of the value (and significance) of heritage assets and the assessment criteria below contributes to an overall robust assessment framework.

2.2.2 A preliminary assessment of value is based on the following criteria based on DMRB LA104 Section 3 Table 3.2N:

Value			Criteria
A*	Very High	International/National	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.

A	High	National	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
B	Medium	Regional	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
C	Low	Local	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
D	Negligible	Local	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
U	Unknown	Unknown	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

- 2.2.3 The additional assessment criteria below are adapted from notes made in Annex 2 of the *DMRB Vol. 11 Section 3 Part 2: HA 208/07 Cultural Heritage* (2007, revised 2009). These notes refer to the Scheduling Criteria as set out by the *Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* and *The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016* and finally 'Stage 4 Evaluating Relative Importance' as set out in *ASIDOHL2, Guide to Good Practice in Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process (2nd Edition 2007)*.
- 2.2.4 While comprehensive, the criteria should not be regarded as definitive, rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the professional experience of the assessor and the circumstance and context of the assessment and heritage asset.

Table 2. Criteria for assessing the value of heritage assets

Value	Description	Criteria
Rarity	There are some monument categories, which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which still retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. This should be assessed in relation to what survives today, since elements of a once common type may now be rare.	<p>Very high: sole survivor of its type</p> <p>High: very few sites of this type are known</p> <p>Medium: the site is not unusual but cannot be considered common</p> <p>Low: the site is quite common.</p>
Documentation and Association	The significance of a heritage asset may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigations or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records. Furthermore, any important historical associations relating to the heritage asset, such as institutions, cultural figures, movements or events, will enhance value. The survival of documentation and/or historic association that increases our understanding of a heritage asset will raise its importance, though this is difficult to quantify owing to the extremely varied nature of documentary and historical material. Therefore, a professional judgment is given based on the actual amount or importance of evidence and its academic value.	<p>Very High: a highly significant, authentic and nationally well-known association(s) and/or complete documentary record, or exceptionally important sources available;</p> <p>High: a significant, authentic and regionally well-known association(s) and/or considerable quantity of relevant material, or highly important sources available;</p> <p>Moderate: an authentic, but less significant, perhaps locally well-known association(s) and/or some relevant material, or moderately important sources available; and</p> <p>Low: unauthenticated or a little-known association(s) and/or little relevant material, or only modestly important sources available.</p> <p>None: no known associations and/or relevant material available.</p>
Group Value	Relates to the diversity (or similarity) of elements including their structural and functional coherence. The value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement and cemetery) or with monuments of different periods.	<p>Very high: largely complete interconnected complex of heritage assets or landscapes (e.g UNESCO World Heritage Site).</p> <p>High: significant survival of an interconnected complex of heritage assets.</p> <p>Moderate: some surviving elements of an interconnected complex of heritage assets; some disintegration has occurred.</p> <p>Low: single or unconnected/unrelated groups of heritage assets.</p>
Survival/Condition	<p>The survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features. The Historic Environment Records (HERs) of the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts note the condition of sites according to the following criteria.</p> <p>To these criteria, we can add the following assessment:</p>	<p>Intact: the site is intact</p> <p>Near intact: the site is nearly intact</p> <p>Damaged: the site has been moderately damaged</p> <p>Near destroyed: the site has nearly been destroyed</p> <p>Destroyed: the site has been destroyed</p> <p>Restored: the site has been restored</p> <p>Moved: the site has been moved (usually finds)</p> <p>Not known: the condition of the site is not known</p> <p>Very Good: elements surviving in very good condition for their class</p> <p>Good: elements surviving in good or above average condition for their class</p> <p>Moderate: elements surviving in moderate or average condition for their class</p> <p>Fair: elements surviving in fair or below average condition for their class</p> <p>Poor: elements surviving in poor condition for their class</p>

2.3 Assessing Direct (Physical) Impacts

2.3.1 **Direct Impacts** are outcomes resulting from an assessment of the physical impact of the proposed development on the heritage asset or landscape. The direct impact of a course of action (e.g. development) can only be assessed once the assessment criteria above has been completed and potential outcomes fully understood (as far as any development proposal or construction design is reasonably understood). The direct impact of the proposed scheme on heritage assets has been assessed using the following criteria:

Effect	Criteria
Very High	Total loss of the integrity of the heritage asset(s)
High	Significant loss of integrity to the heritage asset(s), significant reduction of group and rarity values.
Moderate	Some loss of integrity to heritage asset(s) and reduction in value.
Low	Slight loss of integrity to heritage asset(s) and value
None	No perceived or identified effect, or loss in value.
Beneficial	Development will protect, preserve or enhance the heritage asset resulting in an increase in value.

2.3.2 The significance of these effects is assessed using the following matrix:

Effect	Category					
	A*	A	B	C	D	U
Very High	Very Significant	Very Significant	Very Significant	Significant	Significant	Unknown
High	Very Significant	Very Significant	Very Significant	Significant	Significant	Unknown
Moderate	Very Significant	Very Significant	Significant	Significant	Slight Significance	Unknown
Low	Very Significant	Significant	Significant	Slight Significance	Slight Significance	Unknown
None	None	None	None	None	None	None

2.4 Assessing Indirect (Visual) Impacts

2.4.1 Assessing the **Indirect (Visual) Impacts** to heritage assets is intrinsically linked to setting and significance (see Section 1.6). The criteria below are adapted from standard EIA evaluation criteria and Stage 3 Assessment of Indirect Impacts of Development as set out in *ASIDOHL2, Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process* (2nd Edition 2007). Assessment is confined to sites of International, National and in some cases regional value.

Table 5. Indirect (visual) effect assessment criteria	
Value	Criteria
Very severe	The key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the heritage asset are dominated or obscured by the Development resulting in severance of cultural heritage links
Severe	The key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the heritage asset are interrupted by the Development resulting in partial severance of cultural heritage links
Considerable	The key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the heritage asset are significantly visible resulting in limited severance of cultural heritage links
Moderate	The key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the heritage asset are visible resulting in some severance of cultural heritage links
Slight	The key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the heritage asset are noticeable resulting in diminished cultural heritage links
Very slight	The key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the heritage asset are noticeable resulting in little discernible severance of cultural heritage links
None	The key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the heritage asset are not noticeable resulting in no severance of cultural heritage links

2.5 Assessing Impact to Setting and Significance

2.5.1 The *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales 2017 (The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016, Annex 6)* explains what **setting** is, how it contributes to the **significance** of a historic asset and why it is important. It also outlines the principles used to assess the potential impact of development or land management proposals on the settings of World Heritage Sites, Ancient Monuments (scheduled and unscheduled), Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens, and Conservation Areas. These principles, however, are equally applicable to all individual historic assets, irrespective of their designation.

2.5.2 Certain major developments require pre-application consultation with the local planning authority and, where specialist advice is required, the Welsh Ministers through Cadw. Any development likely to directly or indirectly (visual) effect a statutory designated heritage asset or high value undesignated heritage asset and its setting will likely require 'consultation before grant of permission' under the *Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2016, schedule 4 (l)(i) and (ii)* if the proposed Development meets any of the following criteria:

- Development is likely to affect the site of a registered historic park or garden or its setting.
- Development is within a registered historic landscape that requires an

Environmental Impact Assessment and ASIDOHL2.

- Development is likely to have an impact on the outstanding universal value of a World Heritage Site.
- Development is within a distance of 0.5 kilometres from any point of the perimeter of a scheduled monument.
- Development is within a distance of 1 kilometre from the perimeter of a scheduled monument and is 15 metres or more in height, or has an Area of 0.2 hectares or more.
- Development is within a distance of 2 kilometres from the perimeter of a scheduled monument and is 50 metres or more in height, or has an Area of 0.5 hectares or more.
- Development is within a distance of 3 kilometres from the perimeter of a scheduled monument and is 75 metres or more in height, or has an Area of 1 hectare or more.
- Development is within a distance of 5 kilometres from the perimeter of a scheduled monument and is 100 metres or more in height, or has an Area of 1 hectare or more.

2.5.3 An assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the setting of the statutory designated heritage asset or high value undesignated heritage asset will be required if any of the criteria above are met. The assessment of the setting of heritage assets follows the four-stage approach detailed in the *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales 2017 (The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016, Annex 6)*:

Table 6. Four stages of assessment of impact on setting and significance	
Stage	Description
Stage 1:	Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development and their significance.
Stage 2:	Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the ways in which the historic assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.
Stage 3:	Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or Development on those settings
Stage 4:	Consider options to mitigate the potential impact of a proposed change or Development on those settings. The assessment of significance is intrinsically linked to the setting (see paragraphs above) and value (see criteria above) of a heritage asset/registered landscape, park and garden.

2.5.4 The significance of an historic asset embraces all of the cultural heritage values that people associate with it, or which prompt them to respond to it. These values tend to grow in strength and complexity over time, as understanding deepens and people's perceptions evolve (*Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales 2011, p10*).

2.5.5 There are **four values** that need to be considered when assessing significance and these are set out in *Cadw's Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales*:

Value	Description
Evidential Value:	Relates to those elements of a heritage asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including its physical remains or historic fabric. These may be visible and relatively easy to assess, or they may be buried below ground, under water or be hidden by later fabric. These remains provide the primary evidence for when and how a heritage asset was made or built, what it was used for and how it has changed over time. The unrecorded loss of historic fabric represents the destruction of the primary evidence. Additional evidential values can be gained from documentary sources, pictorial records and archaeological archives or museum collections. To assess the significance of this aspect of an asset, all this evidence needs to be gathered in a systematic way and any gaps in the evidence identified.
Historical Value:	A heritage asset might illustrate a particular aspect of past life or it might be associated with a notable family, person, event or movement. These illustrative or associative values of a heritage asset may be less tangible than its evidential value but will often connect past people, events and aspects of life with the present. Of course, the functions of a heritage asset are likely to change over time and so the full range of changing historical values might not become clear until all the evidential values have been gathered together. Historical values are not so easily diminished by change as evidential values and are harmed only to the extent that adaptation has obliterated them or concealed them.
Aesthetic Value	relates to the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a heritage asset. This might include the form of a heritage asset, its external appearance and how it lies within its setting. It can be the result of conscious design or it might be a seemingly fortuitous outcome of the way in which a heritage asset has evolved and been used over time, or it may be a combination of both. The form of an asset normally changes over time. Sometimes earlier pictorial records and written descriptions will be more powerful in many people's minds than what survives today. Some important viewpoints may be lost or screened, or access to them may be temporarily denied.
Communal Value	Relates to the meanings that a heritage asset has for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. It is closely linked to historical and aesthetic values but tends to have additional or specific aspects. Communal value might be commemorative or symbolic. For example, people might draw part of their identity or collective memory from a heritage asset, or have emotional links to it. Such values often change over time and they may be important for remembering both positive and uncomfortable events, attitudes or periods in Wales's history. Heritage assets can also have social value, acting as a source of social interaction, distinctiveness or coherence; economic value, providing a valuable source of income or employment; or they may have spiritual value, emanating from religious beliefs or modern perceptions of the spirit of a place.

2.5.6 The first stage of assessing significance is by understanding the value of the heritage asset by carefully considering its history, fabric and character and then comparing these values with other similarly designated or types of heritage asset locally, regionally or if necessary, nationally. The outcome of this process is a Statement of Significance, which is partly a subjective exercise based on the assessor's experience and knowledge.

3 Baseline

3.1 Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1.1 The proposed development area is centred on NGR ST (3)00891 (1)86011 within the footprint of a reformed coal tip, approximately E/W aligned, situated towards the western outskirts of the village of Coedely, Rhondda Cynon Taf. Beyond Coedely, the largest areas of habitation are Thomastown and Tonyrefail, both situated to the north. In total, the development area covers approximately 0.36km² (Figures 1-3).
- 3.1.2 The reformed coal tip is now characterised as greenfield and blends into a surrounding landscape of irregular enclosed fields and open pasture. Immediately west of the development area is the Graig Fatha Windfarm, which comprises a dispersed series of wind turbines on the summit of Mynydd Portref and Mynydd Hugh. To the east, the development area is bounded by the former Coedely Colliery site, through which an access road has been cut, which leads onto the development area. Further to the east is the village of Coed-Ely and an extensive fieldscape beyond.
- 3.1.3 Topographically, the development area is positioned towards the western edge of the Ely Valley. At the base of the valley is the River Ely which runs in a roughly NW/SE direction between Tonyrefail in the north to Ynysmaerdy in the south. More specifically, the development area occupies an area overlying the uplands of Mynydd Portref at its western end, and its lower hillslope at its eastern end, which descends towards the base of the Ely Valley. The elevation is around 245mOD towards the west end of the development area, and between 150–130mOD towards the eastern end.
- 3.1.4 The whole development area comprises colliery spoil that has been reformed to respect the natural contours of the slope on which it sits. The underlying superficial geological deposits can be divided into two broad classes. The first, which covers most of the development area, comprises Devensian till, in the form of Diamicton, which formed between 116,000–11,800 years ago during the Quaternary period. The second, which defines the eastern fringes of the development area, comprises Devensian glaciofluvial sands and gravels, which again formed between 116,000–11,800 years ago during the Quaternary period. The underlying bedrock deposits comprise Brithdir Member sandstones, which formed between 309.5–308 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. This geology is characterised by underlying coal seams, particularly those of the upper Brithdir and lower Hughes (Cefn Glas) formations.

3.2 Registered Landscapes, Parks and Gardens

3.2.1 Registered Historic Landscapes

- 3.2.2 No Registered Historic Landscapes are present within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area. The nearest Registered Historic Landscape is The Rhondda (HLW(MGI)5), which is situated approximately 3.1km to the north.
- 3.2.3 The proposed development area is situated within LANDMAP Historic Aspect Area Mynyddau Hugh a Maendy (CynonHL888), which holds an ‘Outstanding’ value for “representing an exceptionally rich, diverse multi-period upland landscape with

continuous evidence of human activity from prehistory to the present day” (LANDMAP; Lewis and Dunning 2003 p51).

3.2.4 Registered Parks and Gardens

3.2.5 No Registered Parks and Gardens are present within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area. The nearest Registered Park and Garden is Llanharan House (PGW(Gm)16(RCT)), which is situated approximately 2.3km to the south.

3.2.6 Conservation Areas

3.2.7 No Conservation Areas are present within the vicinity of the development area. The nearest Conservation Area is Llanharan (CA506), which is situated approximately 2.3km to the south.

3.3 Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings (Figure 1)

3.3.1 Scheduled Monuments

3.3.2 No Scheduled Monuments are present within the development area. Furthermore no Scheduled Monuments are present within the primary (250m radius) or secondary (1km radius) study area. The nearest Scheduled Monument is St Peters Church (SMGm338), which is situated approximately 1.08km to the west.

3.3.3 Listed Buildings

3.3.4 No Listed Buildings are present within the development area. Furthermore, no Listed Buildings are present within the primary (250m radius) study area, whilst two Grade II Listed Buildings fall within the secondary (1km radius) study area; these are Llanilid (LB24277) and Tylcha Wen (LB24273).

3.3.5 Non-designated Heritage Assets (HER and NMR) (Figure 2)

3.3.6 There is one non-designated heritage asset within the development area; a reformed modern coal tip (CE01; erroneously recorded as quarry GGAT04819m), which is associated with Coed Ely Colliery (NMR33461) and Coed Ely Coking Ovens (GGAT07579m) located immediately to the east. Only two further heritage assets Ty'n y Coed Barn (NMR41538) and quarry (GGAT04819m) fall within the primary (250m radius) study area. There are an additional 19 non-designated heritage assets within the secondary (1km radius) study area.

3.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.4.1 Prehistoric

3.4.2 No prehistoric sites are known within the immediate vicinity of the study area. Within the wider region of Rhondda Cynon Taf, however, Mesolithic findspots occur in upland locations. The stone tool distribution of flint microliths, often associated with charcoal, would suggest that the uplands appear to have been populated with isolated or temporary upland hunting camps by hunter-gatherer groups as part of a seasonal migration pattern between the coastal lowlands and the uplands (Lewis and Dunning 2003).

3.4.3 Roman

3.4.4 No Roman sites are known within the immediate vicinity of the study area. Yet the wider area of Rhondda Cynon Taf, particularly towards the south, near Miskin, witnessed a notable military and industrial presence throughout this period. For example, the Roman fort of Caergwanaf (GGAT02255m), as well as the ironstone mines at Llanharri (GGAT01504m; GGAT01505m) serve to testify this pattern.

3.4.5 Medieval

3.4.6 As is the case for much of South Wales, there is little historical and archaeological evidence relating to the periods immediately following the Roman period within the Rhondda Cynon Taf area. Yet to the south of the study area, to the west of Ynysmaerdy, is the potential site of the Battle of Garthmaelog (GGAT03954m). It is stated in the that the *Brut y Tywysogion* battle was fought in AD 721.

3.4.7 Following the Norman invasion of Wales, during the later Medieval period, it appears that the study area possessed a largely rural and agricultural character. Close to the summit of Mynydd Pontref to the southwest, lie the remains of St Peter's Church (SMGm338; GGAT00348m), which features a partially curvilinear enclosure (GGAT04655m) suggestive of an early foundation. In close proximity to the church lie the remains of a pair of medieval buildings (NMR54506) that together with the church may represent a deserted medieval settlement and is perhaps indicative of the occupation, cultivation and grazing of higher slopes in the medieval period as is commonly found in the Glamorgan uplands. Towards the northeast of the study area, at Thomastown, are the remains of a medieval house; Tylcha Fach peasant house (NMR20166), which survive within the fabric of a later 17th century house. Beyond the study area, particularly to the south towards Llanharan, is further evidence of agricultural activity and small-scale habitation dating to the later Medieval period. For example, the remains of a pair of farmsteads are known to the northeast of the village (GGAT03719m; GGAT03770m), whilst the remains of house platforms and a long hut are also known on Mynydd Meiros nearby (GGAT01721m; GGAT01742m; GGAT01741m). Llanharan was also an important ecclesiastical centre during this time, as testified by the presence of the Church of Saints Julius and Aaron (LB24368), whose curvilinear enclosure is indicative of an earlier foundation date than its first mention in 1173.

3.4.8 Post-medieval

3.4.9 In the Post-medieval period the study area is characterised by scattered farmsteads centred within landholdings of irregular enclosed fields and access to upland grazing with examples in the vicinity of the development area including Coed-y-lay [sic], Ty'n-y-Coed and Rhiw Farm. The presence of the Melin Graban Corn Mill (GGAT04863m) located on the east bank of the River Ely and connected to Coed Ely Farm via ford and footbridge provides an insight into the agrarian economy of the area, which predominated across the whole of Rhondda Cynon Taf until the rapid introduction of the coal industry in the 19th century which represented a major social, economic and technological transformation of the county and its landscape.

3.4.10 The roots of the coal industry in the Rhondda Valleys can be traced to the early 19th century, when Walter Coffin sank his first pit at Dinas in 1811 (Rees 1975, 90; Robertson 2001). Prior to this, coal had been mined in shallow drifts or bell pits, mainly to produce coke for the iron industry. In summarising the legacy of coal mining in South Wales, the local writer Charles Wilkins wrote: "In Walter Coffin we had one of the pioneers, the leading one of the Rhondda Valleys" (1888, 123). A significant growth in coal mining soon followed, in response to the huge demand for steam coal to power engines for industry and locomotion (Rees 1975, 88). Such demand came from both home and abroad and the expansion of canal and railway systems allowed for the transport of coal to the Bute Docks in Cardiff. Within the broad region of the study area, the Tylcha Fach and Tydu Collieries were of particular significance, which were sunk in 1880 and 1895 respectively.

3.4.11 Modern

3.4.12 By the early 20th century several collieries had been sunk along the Ely Valley, resulting in the emergence of planned settlements including Coedely, Tonyrefail and Thomastown, as well as Trebanog and Williamstown further up the valley. As well as workers housing these settlements featured schools and nonconformist chapels, including Bethlehem Methodist Chapel (NMR9747), Ely Valley Methodist Chapel (NMR14003) and the Bethania Welsh Calvinist Methodist Chapel (NMR9746). The establishment of these chapels echoed the Nonconformist revivals that sailed through the Rhondda Valleys during the 19th century, most notably in 1859 and 1879. Such was the pervasiveness of Nonconformism in the area that services were often conducted underground, within the Rhondda coal mines (Jones 2011, 124).

3.4.13 In 1901, the sinking of a pair of shafts towards the western edge of the Ely Valley commenced, immediately within the vicinity of the study area. These shafts formed part of Coed Ely Colliery, to the east of the which the pit village of Coedely developed during the early 20th century. By 1906, Coed Ely Colliery was producing its first quantities of coal. The proprietors of the colliery were the Welsh Navigation Steam Coal Co Ltd, which was itself a subsidiary company of David Davis and Sons Ltd. The two shafts, known as the Nos 1 and 2 Pits, were sunk to depths of 640m and 698m respectively. Both shafts were of 0.3m diameter and were positioned approximately 37m apart. A series of coke ovens (GGAT07579m) were constructed within the colliery, which produced coke from bituminous coal derived from the colliery itself, and represented a means by which profit could be generated from lower-grade coal. Coed Ely was nationalised in 1947 and merged with Cwm Colliery in 1958/9 making it the largest unit in the South Wales Coalfield (welshcoalmines.com Accessed 15/06/23). As with all collieries, the vast pace of extraction meant that Coed Ely soon ran out of room for spoil in the immediate environs of the colliery site and in the 1950s a secondary tip was constructed high up on the eastern slope of Mynydd Pontref, which was accessed via tramway. This tip continued to grow until the closure of Coed Ely Colliery in 1986, after which point both the colliery and its tip were swiftly demolished and re-landscaped to leave the landform that remains today.

3.5 Cartographic Evidence (Plates 1-4)

- 3.5.1 1845: The 1845 Tithe Map and Apportionment of the Parish of Llanilid in the County of Glamorgan reveal that the proposed development area was then characterised by irregular enclosed fields with a mixture of pasture and arable land use and occasional belts of woodland on the east facing slopes of Mynydd Portref. Dispersed farmsteads in the vicinity include Coed-y-lay [sic], Ty'n-y-Coed and Rhiw Farm, with the proposed development area encompassing lands held by the former two. At the time of the survey both farms were owned by a John Thomas, with Coed-y-lay occupied by a Jenkin Williams and Ty'n-y-Coed occupied by a John Jenkins (See Appendix III). The tithe map also indicates that there were several fords across the River Ely.
- 3.5.2 1875: The First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map indicates that by 1875 the Great Western Railway had constructed its Ely Valley Branch through the Ely valley, which ran in close proximity to the proposed development area. A total of four trial shafts are marked within the 'Coed-Ely' Farm landholding indicating that coal extraction had already been instigated by this date. Melin Graban Corn Mill is recorded on the eastern bank of the river where there is a ford between the mill and Coed-Ely Farm. Otherwise the study area appears little changed since the tithe survey.
- 3.5.3 1914: The Third Edition OS map reveals a sharp contrast to previous editions. The vast 'Coed Ely Colliery' complex has been constructed on the west bank of the River Ely, featuring coke ovens, brick kilns as well as numerous reservoirs, tramways and quarries. The primary spoil tips appear to be concentrated on land immediately to the west of the colliery site at this time. The colliery settlement of Coedely has been constructed on the opposing bank of the river adjacent to Melin Graban Mill, a pattern of development that is echoed further up the river with the construction of the planned settlement of Thomastown to the northwest.
- 3.5.4 1948: The 1948 Edition OS map reveals that by this date a secondary tip had been created immediately upslope of the primary tip and is revealed to be operated via a series of tramways featuring possibly four engine houses located at the top of the slope.
- 3.5.5 1965: The 1965 Edition OS map reveals the full extent of the Coed Ely tips and indicates that the secondary tip was of a significant size by this date.

3.6 Aerial Photographic Evidence (Plates 5-17)

- 3.6.1 A 1946 RAF aerial photograph illustrates the huge size of the Coed Ely tip by this date. It also reveals in detail the significant number of trial shafts undertaken in the vicinity of the study area. A series of aerial photographs document the growth of the Coed Ely coal tips throughout the 1940s – 1960s.
- 3.6.2 A 1979 aerial photograph reveals that by this date both the primary and secondary tip had been re-profiled into a wedding cake form, although the colliery was still in operation until 1986.
- 3.6.3 A 1991 aerial photograph reveals that the Coed Ely Colliery had been completely demolished by this date and that the spoil tips had been laid to grass.

3.6.4 Aerial photographs dating to the period 1999-2001 indicate that the Coed Ely tips were subject to a substantial re-profiling scheme that resulted in the landform that is extant today.

3.7 Previous Investigations

- 3.7.1 There have been no previous investigations within the proposed development area.
- 3.7.2 1994: Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Thomas Clatworthy Design, on behalf of Taff Ely Borough Council, to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment of an area around Gelli-Seren farm in advance of a proposed housing development (Birbeck 1994). (Birbeck 1994; E003888).
- 3.7.3 2012: In 2012 the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust conducted a field visit to Melin Graban Mill as part of a Cadw funded project assessing mills and water power in Glamorgan and Gwent (Bowden and Roberts 2012; E004266).

3.8 Site Visit

3.8.1 A walkover survey of the proposed development area was undertaken during which the site was photographed from key views. Heritage assets within a primary (250m radius) study area and designated sites within a secondary (1km radius) study area were visited and assessed for indirect and setting effects, with key views to and from the development area photographed.

4 Assessment

4.1.1 The potential impact of the proposed development on the historic environment has been assessed according to the design information provided by Hydrock on behalf of Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council.

4.1.2 The following heritage assets were included in the assessment of potential direct (physical) and indirect (visual impacts) by the proposed development:

Table 8. Identified Heritage Assets and Assessment of Value								
ID	PRN	Name	X	Y	Period	Type	Designation	Value
01	GGAT04819m CE01	Coed Ely Spoil Tip (Reprofiled)	300750	185962	Modern	Coal Tip	None	D
02	NMR33461	Coed Ely Colliery	301500	185899	Modern	Colliery	None	C
03	GGAT07579m	Coed Ely Coke Ovens	301592	185914	Modern	Coking Works	None	C
04	GGAT04819m	Quarry (Probable trial shaft as recorded on 1 st Ed OS)	300500	186100	Unknown	Quarry	None	C
05	NMR41538	Ty'n-y-Coed Barn	301280	186399	Post Medieval	Barn	None	C

4.1.3 All other heritage assets were discarded as being too distant and/ or having no intervisibility with the proposed development.

4.2 Direct (Physical) Impacts

4.2.1 The proposed development is wholly confined to the footprint of the re-profiled Coed Ely Colliery Tip (HA1) and as such will have no direct physical impact on heritage assets since any archaeological remains or historic structures would have been buried and/ or destroyed during the operational lifespan of the tip, and during subsequent re-profiling works. The assessment has concluded that the direct physical impact of the proposed scheme is **none**.

4.3 Indirect (Visual) Impacts

4.3.1 The assessment has identified that the proposed development will have intervisibility with the former Coed Ely Colliery site (HA2) including the site of the Coed Ely Coke Ovens (HA3), however since these sites have been demolished the indirect visual impact of the proposed development on these assets is **none**.

4.3.2 There may be a visual intervisibility with 'Quarry'/ Trial Shaft (HA4) as well as the many other similar trial holes indicated on historic maps and aerial photographs. These heritage assets represent key elements within the Coed Ely extractive landscape and are therefore culturally associated with the historic colliery tip. However, the legibility of this landscape has already been almost completely fragmented by the demolition of the colliery and the re-profiling of the tip and it has therefore been assessed that the proposed development will cause **no** further indirect (visual) impact to these peripheral extractive features. The assessment has also confirmed that there is **no** significant intervisibility between the proposed development and the early colliery settlement housing due to the presence of trees.

4.3.3 The proposed development has potential to cause an indirect visual impact to Ty'n-y-Coed Barn (HA5) since the re-profiled tip is a dominant landform within its viewshed and the introduction of solar panels is likely to increase this dominance. That said, the setting of the barn has already been compromised by the operational tip and adjacent colliery which superceded the post-Medieval agricultural landscape. The indirect visual impact on this heritage asset has been assessed as **Slight**; the key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the heritage asset are noticeable resulting in diminished cultural heritage links.

4.3.4 The proposed development may be intervisible with designated heritage assets in the wider landscape (>1km) due to sun reflection from the solar array, but any potential impact would be **Very Slight** and would be temporary for the lifespan of the solar farm.

4.3.5 Impact to Setting and Significance

4.3.6 There were no Value A heritage assets within the secondary (1km radius) study area for the assessment of impact to setting and significance, therefore the setting and significance impact of the proposed scheme is **none**.

Table 9. Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment																
Fig ID	ID	Name	NGR	Period	Type	Designation	Designation ID	Value	Rarity	Documentation/ Association	Group Value	Survival/ Condition	Direct Effect	Significance of Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Setting Effect Yes/ No
01	GGAT04819m CE01	Coed Ely Spoil Tip (Re-profiled)	ST 00750 85962	Modern	Coal Tip	None	None	D	Medium	Moderate	Low	Destroyed	No	None	None	N/A
02	NMR33461	Coed Ely Colliery	ST 01500 85899	Modern	Colliery	None	None	C	Medium	Moderate	Low	Destroyed	No	None	None	N/A
03	GGAT07579m	Coed Ely Coke Ovens	ST 01592 85914	Modern	Coking Works	None	None	C	Medium	Moderate	Low	Destroyed	No	None	None	N/A
04	GGAT04819m	Quarry (Probable trial shaft as recorded on 1 st Ed OS)	ST 00500 86100	Unknown	Quarry	None	None	C	Low	Low	Low	Unknown	No	None	None	N/A
05	NMR41538	Ty'n-y-Coed Barn	ST 01280 86399	Post Medieval	Barn	None	None	C	Low	Low	Low	Unknown	No	None	Slight	N/A

4.4 Mitigation Recommendations

- 4.4.1 The assessment has identified the potential direct and indirect effects of the proposed scheme together with an assessment of the setting and significance of high value heritage assets. Based on this assessment the following mitigation strategies are recommended.
- 4.4.2 The assessment has concluded that there are no direct physical impacts posed by the proposed development therefore no mitigation is required within the development area.
- 4.4.3 In order to mitigate the potential indirect (visual) impact of the proposed development on Ty'n-y-Coed Barn (HA5) it is recommended that soft landscaping is employed to reduce intervisibility with this heritage asset.
- 4.4.4 There are no measures available to mitigate the potential very slight visual impact to heritage assets in the wider landscape (>1km).

4.5 Assessment of Residual Impacts

- 4.5.1 Provided that the mitigation measures noted above are followed, the residual direct physical impact of the proposed development on heritage assets will be '**None**', the potential impact to setting and significance of Value A sites will be '**None**' and the potential indirect visual impact on Ty'n-y-Coed Barn (HA5) can be reduced to '**Very Slight**'.
- 4.5.2 There remains the potential for a **Very Slight** residual indirect visual impact on designated heritage assets in the wider landscape (>1km) that will remain for the lifetime of the solar farm.

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6 Appendices

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6.1 Appendix 1: Figures

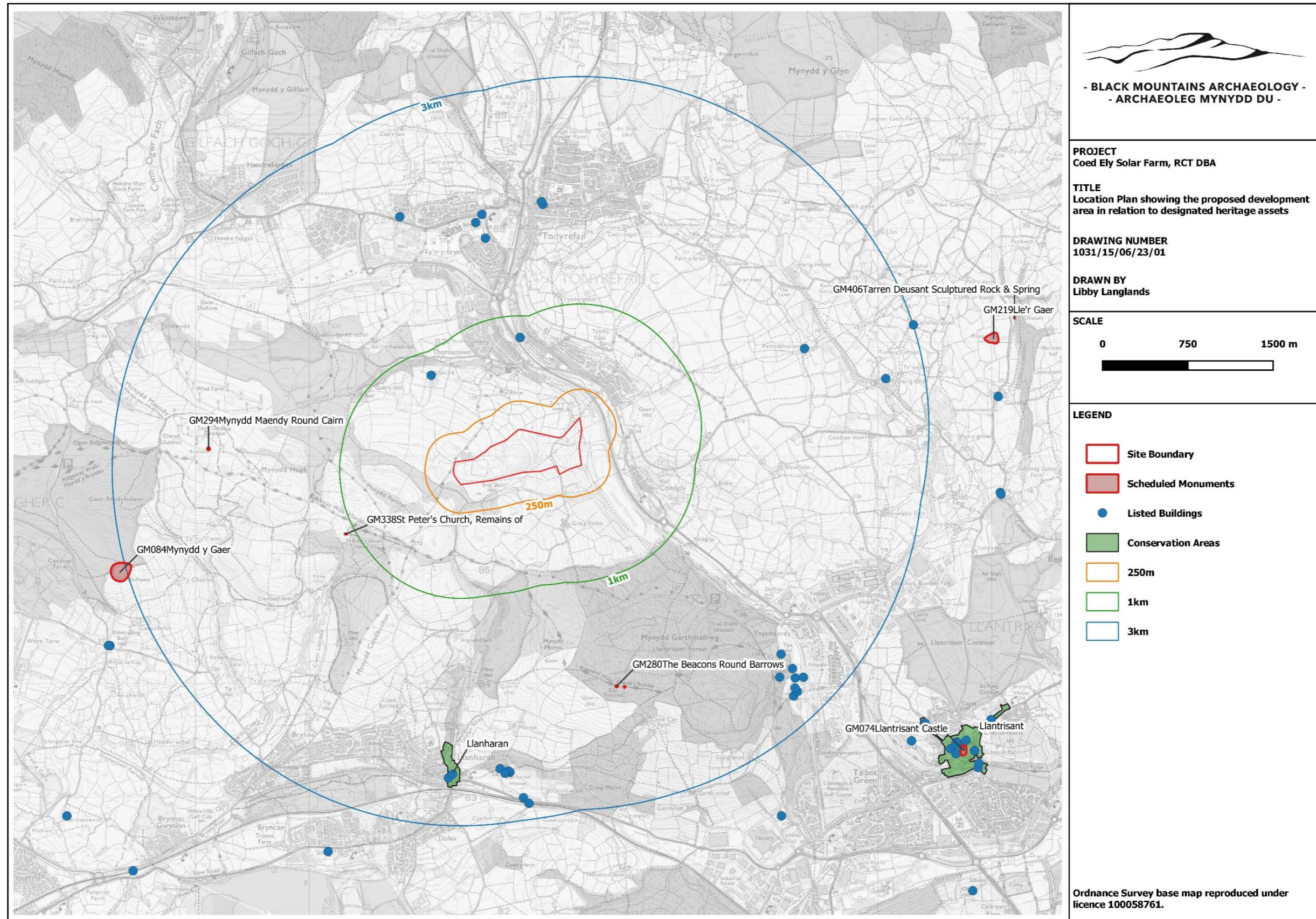


Figure 1. Location plan showing the proposed development area in relation to designated heritage assets

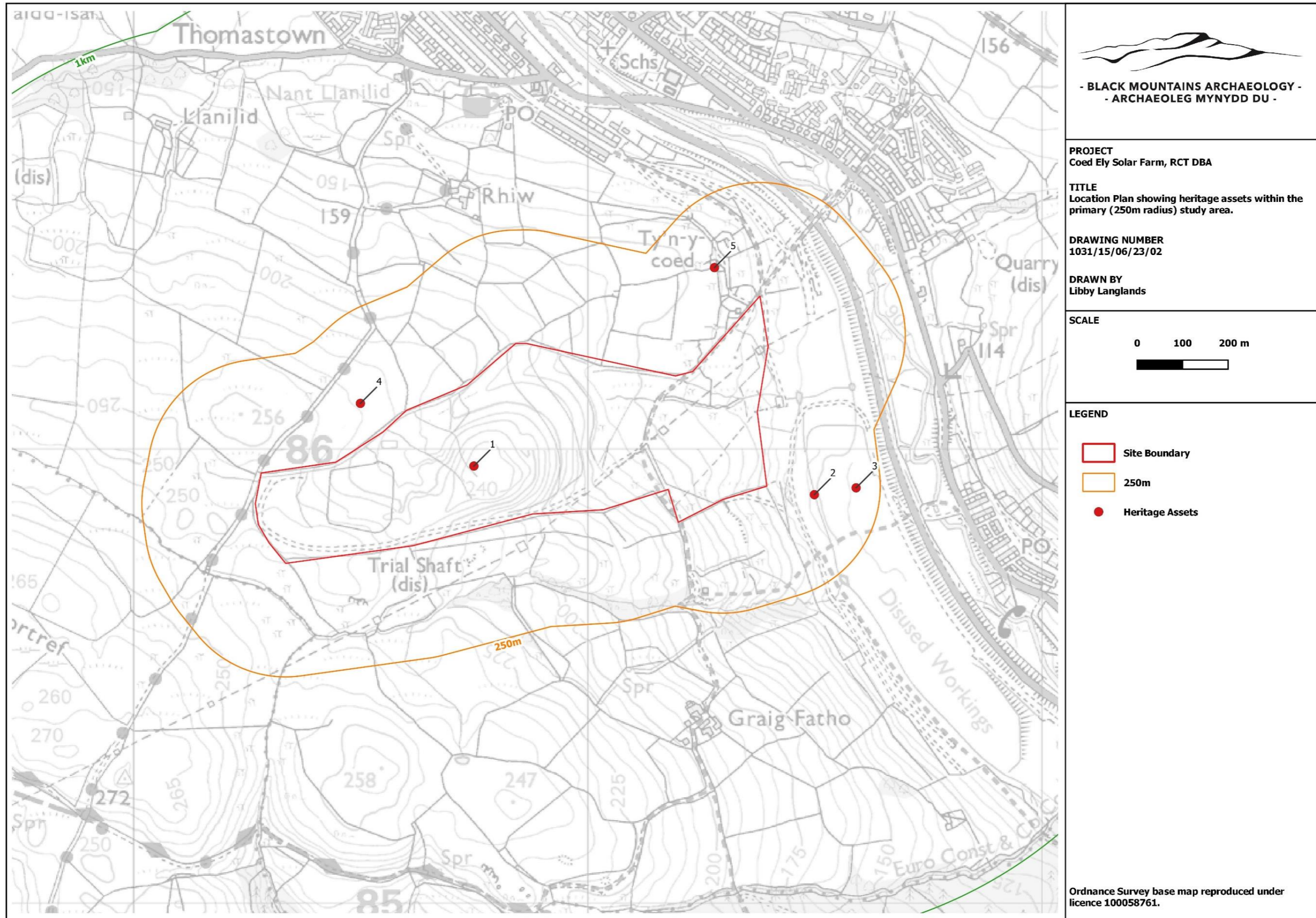


Figure 2. Location plan showing heritage assets within the primary (250m radius) study area

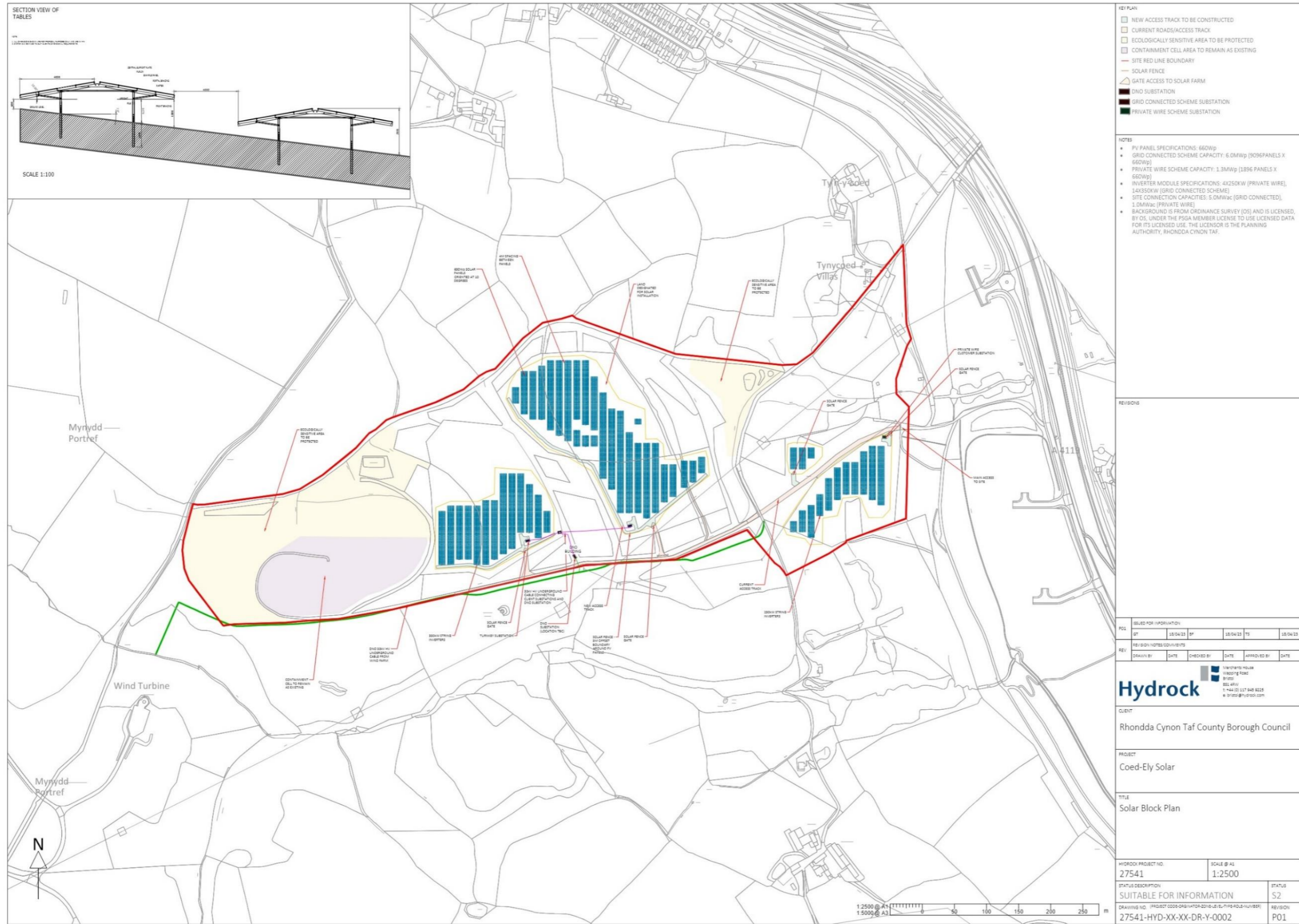


Figure 3. Plan of proposed solar farm © Hydrock

6.2 Appendix II: Plates

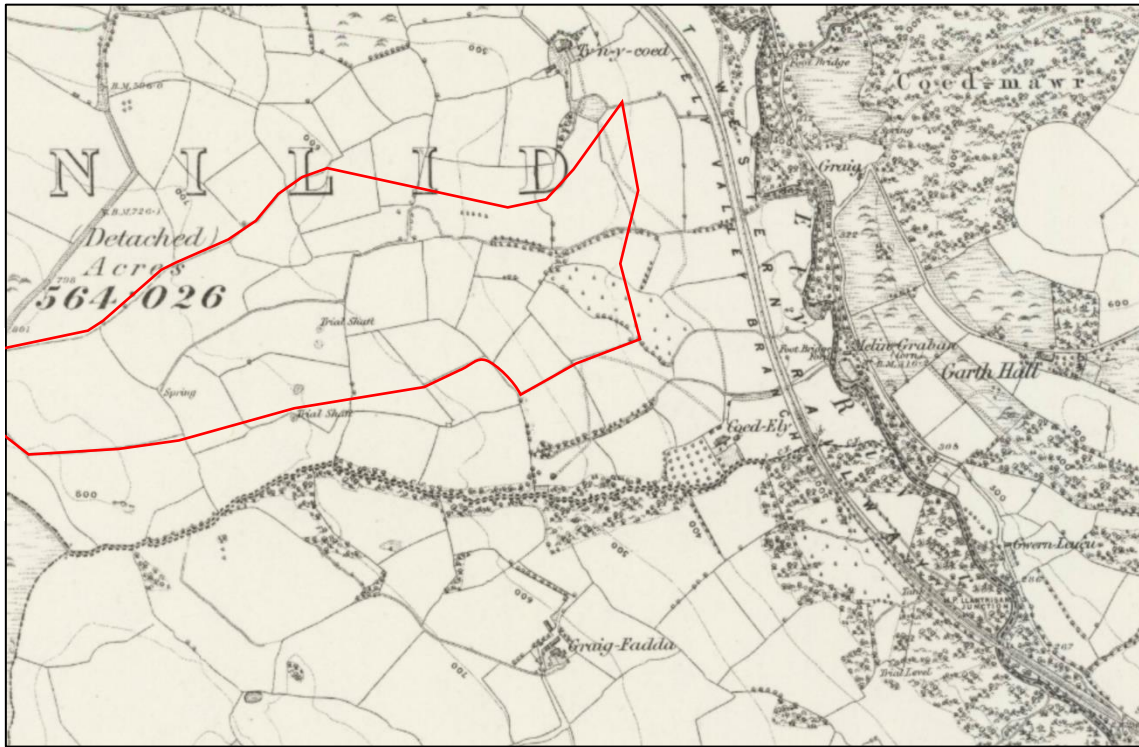


Plate 1. 1884 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map © National Library of Scotland



Plate 2. 1921 Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map © National Library of Scotland

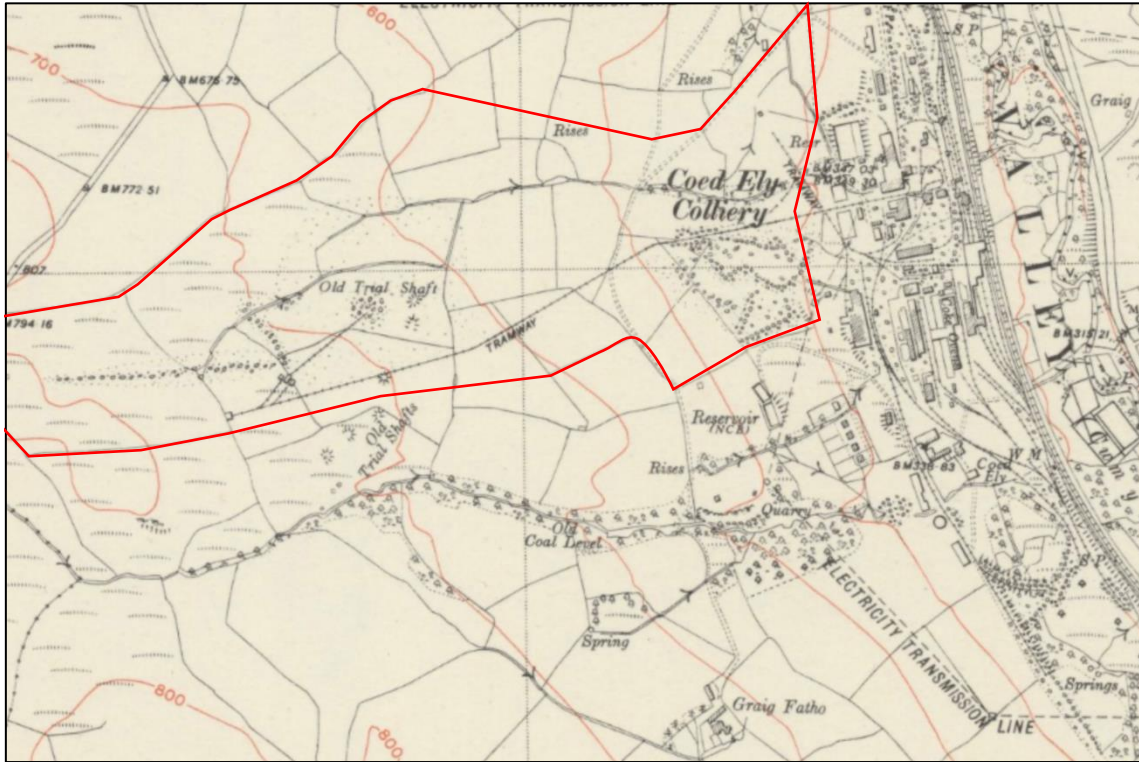


Plate 3. 1953 Ordnance Survey Map © National Library of Scotland

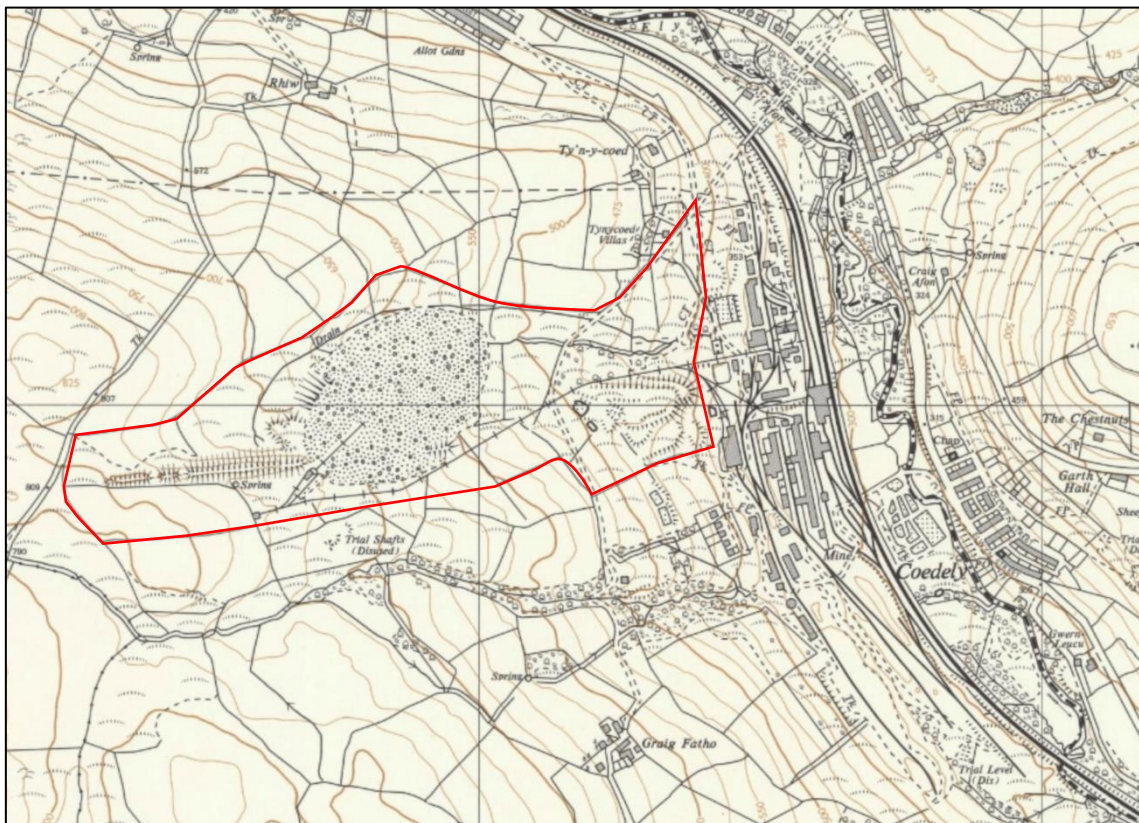


Plate 4. 1965 Ordnance Survey Map © National Library of Scotland



Plate 5. 1946 © Air Photography Wales (4654/RAF/CPE/UK/1871/4183 04/12/46)



Plate 6. 1947 © Air Photography Wales (4714/RAF/CPE/UK/2081/4099 19/05/47)



Plate 7. 1953 © Air Photography Wales (5308/58/RAF/1120/F22/0112 11/05/53)



Plate 8. 1960 © Air Photography Wales (6001/RAF/58/3506/F21/0056 21/04/60)



Plate 9. 1967 © © Air Photography Wales (6711/MAL/71/67/034 21/07/67)



Plate 10. 1979 © Air Photography Wales (OS/79/130/207 22/09/79)

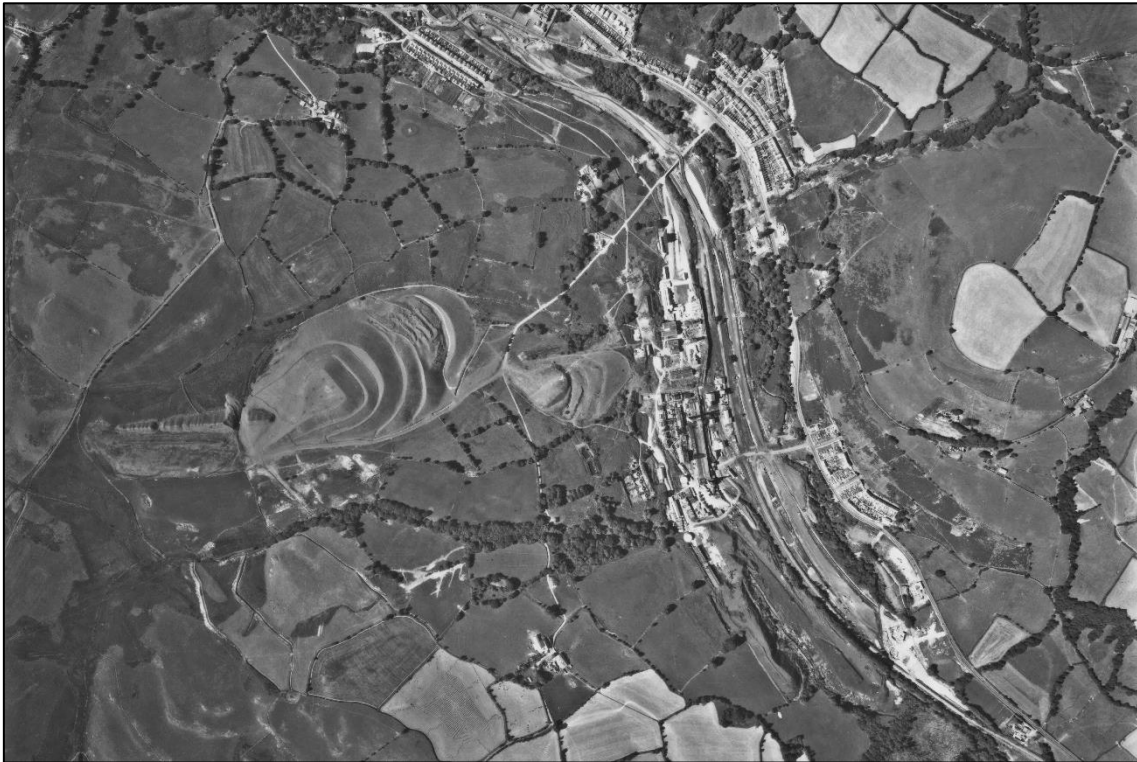


Plate 11. 1984 © Air Photography Wales (8402/MAFF/209/105)



Plate 12. 1991 © Air Photography Wales (Geonex/6491/009 08/08/91)



Plate 13. 1995 © Air Photography Wales (WDA/95133/500/64)



Plate 14. 1997 © Air Photography Wales (WDA/A97005/1169)



Plate 15. 1999 © Air Photography Wales (WDA/53/3)



Plate 16. 2000 © Air Photography Wales (Getmapping)



Plate 17. 2002 © Air Photography Wales (WDA/229/555/52/11)

6.3 Appendix III: 1845 Apportionment of the Parish of Llanilid in the County of Glamorgan (Map)

Parcel Number	Landowners	Occupiers	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	State of Cultivation	Quantities in Statute Measure			Amount of Rent- charge apportioned upon the several Lands, and to whom payable						
					A.	P.	R.	Payable to Vicar			Payable to Appropriator			
								£	S	P	£	S	P	
423	John Thomas	Jenkin Williams	Coed y Lay	Pasture	2	3	28	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
424	John Thomas	Jenkin Williams	Coed y Lay	Arable	3	0	10	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
425	John Thomas	Jenkin Williams	Coed y Lay	Pasture	4	0	35	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
426	John Thomas	Jenkin Williams	Coed y Lay	Pasture	6	0	9	-	6	9	-	-	-	-
427	John Thomas	Jenkin Williams	Coed y Lay	Arable	5	3	23	-	8	6	-	-	-	-
428	John Thomas	Jenkin Williams	Coed y Lay	Pasture, wood	5	1	9	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
429	John Thomas	Jenkin Williams	Coed y Lay	Pasture	4	1	35	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
430	John Thomas	Jenkin Williams	Coed y Lay	Pasture	10	1	32	-	11	6	-	-	-	-
431	John Thomas	Jenkin Williams	Coed y Lay	Arable	12	2	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
432	John Thomas	Jenkin Williams	Coed y Lay	Pasture	6	2	25	-	5	6	-	-	-	-
361	John Thomas	John Jenkins	Ty'n y Coed	Pasture	9	-	36	-	8	6	-	-	-	-
362	John Thomas	John Jenkins	Ty'n y Coed	Pasture	2	2	3	-	3	6	-	-	-	-
363	John Thomas	John Jenkins	Ty'n y Coed	Arable	3	1	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
364	John Thomas	John Jenkins	Ty'n y Coed	Arable	4	3	13	-	9	6	-	-	-	-
365	John Thomas	John Jenkins	Ty'n y Coed	Pasture	3	-	20	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
368	John Thomas	John Jenkins	Ty'n y Coed	Pasture	2	1	35	-	4	6	-	-	-	-

369	John Thomas	John Jenkins	Ty'n y Coed	Pasture	4	1	15	-	8	-	-
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6.4 Appendix IV: Aerial Photograph Inventory

Sortie No	Date	Ph type
4654/RAF/CPE/UK/1871/4183	1946	B&W
4702/RAF/CPE/UK/225/8/5143	1947	B&W
4714/RAF/CPE/UK/2081/4099	1947	B&W
4901/RAF/540/205/5113	1949	B&W
5308/58/RAF/1120/F22/0112	1953	B&W
6001/RAF/58/3506/F21/0056	1960	B&W
6711/MAL/71/67/034	1967	B&W
7941/OS/79/130/207	1979	B&W
8402/MAFF/209/105	1984	B&W
Geonex/6491/009	1991	Colour
WDA/95133/500/64	1995	Colour
WDA/A97005/1169	1997	Colour
WDA/56/3	1999	Colour
Getmapping	2000	Colour
WDA/229/555/52/10	2002	Colour
WDA/229/555/52/11	2002	Colour
WDA/229/555/52/15	2002	Colour



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Yn rhan o'n hawydd i wella ansawdd ein gwasanaeth, rydym yn croesawu unrhyw adborth y gallwch ei ddarparu.

As part of our desire to improve our quality of service we welcome any feedback you are able to provide.

Archaeoleg Mynydd Du Cyf/Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd

Swyddfa Gofrestredig/Registered Office: Unit 23 The Innovation Centre, Festival Drive, Victoria Business Park, Ebbw Vale. NP23 8XA

Cofrestredig yng Nghymru, Rhif y Cwmni/Registered in Wales, Company No: 10679784

Ffôn/Tel: 07834715033

E-bost/Email: info@bmarchaeology.com

Gwefan/Web: <https://blackmountainsarchaeology.com/>

Cymdeithasol/Social: <https://twitter.com/bmarchaeology?lang=en-gb>